

## The Times

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Friday, April 22. 69,015  
Saturday, April 23. 64,727  
Total. 391,064  
Daily average (Sunday, 20,500, excepted). 61,864

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Communications intended for publication in The Times should be timely and clearly written, and must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Rejected communications will not be returned, and only manuscripts of obvious importance will be returned to their authors.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1898.



## "Let Us Have Peace."

During the last sixteen months which have elapsed since The Times passed under its present management, this journal has consistently and persistently fought for a national policy which should assert and execute the general police powers of this Government in the Western Hemisphere, and, thereby, stop the frightful atrocities committed by Spain in Cuba. American dignity and the dictates of humanity, for as much as two years, have demanded such action, as well as recognition of the belated rights of a whole people battling for the blessing of liberty. Sordid purposes, on the part of a financial element which has controlled two Administrations, prevented the least movement in the direction of right and duty, and, on the contrary, placed this country in open and active alliance with Spain against the Cuban patriots. If this heartless policy had never been adopted, or, if it had been abandoned when Mr. McKinley took office, if Cuban belligerency had been then acknowledged, or within a month or two afterward, the conditions which today confront us would not exist. Insatiable avarice and callous indifference to human misery, at once encouraged the brutality of Spain and bred the "Jingo" spirit in America. Right action a year or even nine months ago would have averted the bloody evil which we are now facing.

Criminal confidence in Spain sent the Maine and her crew to their doom; and then what had been a question of interposition for humane reasons, instantly became a positive quarrel between the American people and the treacherous Spanish nation, only to be remedied with fire and steel on the awful fete of war. From the moment news of the massacre in Havana harbor reached us, The Times has been distinctly an advocate of war, and has insisted upon the swift, certain and bitter punishment of Spain. Well, it is proclaimed to the world that "a state of war exists." It will continue to exist until the end of time if it is not to be superseded with more activity than, as far as has appeared.

We have called for war. Now we demand peace through war. There is one way to bring the blessings of a lasting peace, and that is to go in and finish the business now in hand with vigor and dispatch. The situation, as it stands, merely amuses Europe. We are pitifully misreading Havana, which we could easily have reduced and occupied days ago. A Spanish fleet is crossing the ocean to fight us. We are told that this may compel a cessation of the blockade. Naval experts tell the President that it would be fearfully unwise to leave Blanco's stronghold intact, and then go on to take the chances of combat at sea. It does not take a naval strategist to see that. Why, then, is not Admiral Sampson ordered to take Havana at once? It is not likely that his shells would hit anything owned by Hanna, McCook, or Atkins. Then what can be the ground for this quill and water, peace society parable?

Yes, Mr. McKinley, our voice is for peace! But we want it secured by the most severe castigation and humiliation of Spain. And the country calls upon you to move upon the enemy before he has further time to secure advantages or to conspire with traitors in America to secure European intervention. We desire peace, but the Maine massacre must be avenged as a part of its price, and Spain must be driven from the last foot of territory infested by her in the Western Hemisphere. Those things must be done, and because they must, Mr. President, you will save time, money, and patience by bending yourself to the task immediately! Then at the end of a short, sharp campaign, you will secure all the peace you want, and with honor!

Captain Hart. It is my intention to call to the notice of President McKinley a sad case of criminal filibustering in the early history of this country, and to beg him to be stern and to exact the full pound of flesh demanded by way of penalty in the letter of the statute. Never mind if the statute has been distorted, misinterpreted, and a malversation of justice has resulted! Some time ago, the American colonies, being then in revolt against England, a young Frenchman, styled the Marquis de Lafayette, fitted out a filibustering expedition, enlisted men and furnished arms and equipment, which were largely instrumental in securing to us political freedom. Why is this pirate not in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, instead of on a pedestal in Lafayette Park, in the act of receiving a sword of honor from a deodetic figure of Fame?

What Lafayette did for us, Capt. John D. Hart, of the steamer *Laurea*, in part did for the struggling Cuban patriots. It is true that he did not arm an expedition, but he did exert the inherent right of an American citizen in shipping cargoes of such things as he pleased to the people within the territory of a nation with which we then were at peace. The assumption that these acts constituted "filibustering," and upon which he was convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for two years, is one of the foulest blots upon the record of the present Administration.

Capt. Hart was made the victim of that miserable policy which allied this nation with Spain against the cause of liberty and humanity. He was a patriot and a man, like Lafayette, at a time when the Spanish-Cuban affair of this Government was under the control of the Spanish minister in Washington, and that creature's associated Tories in Wall Street and Congress. Thank God, the Spaniards in our midst have been routed, and the national authorities stand today where John D. Hart stood in 1896. There is a difference, however! They wear purple and fine linen, and consume terrapin and Burgundy, while he, the simple and brave lover of freedom, wears the garb of a convict and does common labor in a prison!

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It is a simple question which confronts you, Mr. McKinley! The American people are inclined to forgive you for your alliance with Spain against Cuba, because you have promised to repent and be good, and avenge the Maine massacre. They are willing to overlook your toleration of Weyler's atrocities, since they believe that you were overpowered by the malign influences which recently surrounded you. We do not need to tell you what they were, nor who represented them. But you have passed the crossing of the path. You are now and must be the agent and executor of the nation's conception. Now show the same thing to John D. Hart!

Free him from his bonds! Open the horrid bars that shut him off from the light of heaven. Not only liberate him, but reward him for the service he has done in the cause which every honest American holds sacred!

Do not wait for objections from Mr. Hanna, nor for technical split straws from Mr. Griggs. The power of mercy and reversal of injustice lies with you! See that you use it, repentantly and instantly. The nation will not long submit to an outrage like the incarceration of Capt. Hart for a "crime" which the whole Government and people is committing today. Will you continue to do your worst every day thereafter until the foul power of Spain has been driven from the Western Hemisphere?

What would happen if the Spanish squadron from Cadix should make a descent upon Newport? "Our best business interests" have their Summer palaces there, and Sagasta is shrewd. It may be that he thinks a few shells dropped among the expensive villas of the Four Hundred would arouse a powerful peace sentiment where it would do the most good!

Again the statement comes from the vicinity of the War Department that the first lot of volunteer major generals nominated—probably on Friday. It is also said that Capt. Charles King, retired, the famous military novelist, is being pressed for a brigadier's commission by Senator Spooner of Wisconsin and that he is likely to be appointed.

In future, the District commissioners, in their corporate capacity, will be under the control of the District National Guard. So the War Department has ordered, and so it is to be. The reform is a great improvement. Hereafter, in consequence, there will be three major generals, one alleged brigadier, with a number of subordinate officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates as can be induced to serve. The unpleasant incident of the attack upon the Soldiers' Home and the sanguinary defense of the Condit Road may be considered as temporarily closed.

Again we wish to call the attention of the Spanish naval authorities to the comparatively unprotected condition of the coast of Maine. Why more in the way of defense has not been done in that quarter because it has been generally assumed that the Spanish government would respect territory inhabited by its friends. The theory is that Reed and Hale are more of a protection from Spanish cruisers than many other big guns would be.

## THE WAR REVENUE BILL

Mr. Gage Discusses Financial Legislation With Bankers.

## THE PROPOSED POPULAR LOAN

New York financiers favorably disposed towards the measure and predict that it will be successful. The money stringency incidentally mentioned.

New York, April 25.—At a meeting between Secretary Gage and representative bankers of this city, held at the sub-treasury this afternoon, the pending war revenue bill, which carried with it authority for the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$500,000,000 of 3 per cent coin bonds, to be offered as a popular loan, was talked over. The meeting was held in the private room of Assistant Treasurer Jordan, who was present. It lasted from 2 till after 4 o'clock.

Mr. Gage had come to the sub-treasury in the morning and had a talk of forty minutes in Mr. Jordan's room with James Speyer. Later he took lunch with Mr. Jordan at the Lawyers' Club, where he was joined by L. N. Seltman. The meeting of the bankers followed Mr. Gage's return from the sub-treasury. It was made evident to Mr. Gage by those present that the banking interests represented would endeavor to make the proposed popular loan a thorough success. Regarding the purpose of the meeting Secretary Gage made the following statement after the bankers had gone: "The object of my visit to this city was to attend to the matter of the proposed loan of the Government. I thought I would like to hear what local financial men had to say about the financial legislation now pending in Congress. I had no question to ask them, nor any proposition to make. I merely desired to get such information as they might choose to give for my consideration. Besides the coin bonds, a kind interest in the proposed popular loan.

"They expressed the conviction that the loan would be a success and stated that they would, so far as lay in their power, co-operate in making it successful. "Is it true you are in favor of certain bonds?" "I am not in favor of raising any issue at the present time which would be a cause of distraction or difference between those who hold different financial theories. This is a time when the public called sold or silver men should neither of them take advantage of any public exigency to coerce each other. That is the reason I stand in favor of the coin bonds. There was absolutely no difference in the conference as to the correctness of the new revenue bill. The money stringency was incidentally mentioned, that is, its effects were talked of and commented on."

To a question as to whether there had not been some objection made by bankers to the 3 per cent rate of interest, Mr. Gage said:

"I believe there was some objection on the part of two or three, who believed that rate should be 2.5 per cent, but in the light of the present events I think they are now satisfied that the 3 per cent rate is correct."

"What amount of bonds will be issued?" "Until the bill passes Congress I cannot say anything on that point. It was my opinion of the bankers that \$200,000,000 would be the proper amount for the present. As to the 'show of war,' they are ample at the present time."

## AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President Passes an Unusually Quiet Day.

News happenings at the White House yesterday were very much like angels' visits. President McKinley began work early and he received a number of callers during the day.

A committee of the Board of Bishops and general officers of the A. M. E. Zion Church of America, sitting at Petersburg, Va., representing over 20,000 persons, called upon the President in the morning, and was shown into the Cabinet room, where they were received by Mr. McKinley.

They presented to him an address in which was tendered the sympathy and prayers of their people for the President in his effort to maintain the national honor. Their consideration and prayers also were extended to the Cuban people and to the American Government. The address further proffered the aid of every member of the faith to the end that the honor of the nation be maintained.

The President responded feelingly. He said: "Gentlemen, in a time like this, your prayers and those of your people, together with the prayers of the Cuban people, are especially grateful. I am acutely conscious of the blessed meaning of your words and extend to you, in return, my sense of sincere appreciation."

The President then shook hands with each member of the party, the clergymen giving Mr. McKinley a hearty but respectful "good-bye."

Those forming the committee were: Senior Bishop J. W. Hood, Bishops C. C. Petty and G. W. Clinton, General Officers Dr. A. J. Warren, Dr. Jesse L. Colbert, Revs. A. A. Craves, R. J. Daniels and W. A. M. Cypres.

Senators Cockrell, Tillman, Spooner and McMillan and Gen. Grosvenor called upon the President after the clergymen had concluded their interview.

A number of ladies called upon Mr. McKinley, together with the usual quota of personal friends of the President and members of the Cabinet who desired commissions for friends in the volunteer army.

At 3 o'clock a reception was held, at which Mr. McKinley shook hands with a number of persons, many of whom expressed to him their confidence that the American army were sure to prevail.

Later in the afternoon there was a falling off in the number of visitors and the President was enabled to spend considerable time in consultation with Mr. Porter, concerning matters connected with the routine business of the Executive.

Secretary Long saw the President for a few minutes last night. He reported to Mr. McKinley that a dispatch had been received stating that the Spanish fleet was reported to have sailed from the Cape de Verde Islands for the northern coast of the United States. He added that he did not believe the report to be true. If there is truth in the story current at the White House, Secretary Long has means of learning from Spain concerning all her operations through American citizens who have been not yet been ordered to leave the country.

The Navy Department has shown by its action all about that it has a source of information which is official, and at the same time not to be accredited as coming from official sources. It was stated last night that no dispatches had been received from the fleet.

## GUARDING THE GOLD.

Every Precaution Taken Against Surprise in New York.

New York, April 25.—Now that it is rumored there is some possibility that an attempt will be made on the part of the Spaniards to bombard New York banks, brokers and other citizens are wondering what would be done in case an attack was made upon the sub-treasury; what arrangements have been made to protect the building in which there are so many millions of gold and silver coin.

No one need worry. Months ago, when war with Spain was first broached, when the news of the murder of the sailors of the Maine was first cabled to this city, Gen. Miles formulated plans for the protection of New York and all that it contains. And special arrangements were made to ward off any attack that might be made on the riches in the vaults of the sub-treasury.

The instant a Spanish fleet appeared anywhere near this port a guard will be formed and numerically and in every other way this guard will be ample to save the money in case of an attack. The main body of the soldiers will be formed in a hollow square surrounding the building, and covering the block bounded by Wall, Nassau, William and Pine Streets.

But that is not all. The high buildings that are about the Treasury building will be the points of vantage, and they will surely be brought into use.

Men will be stationed on many of them, and these men will be armed with those great guns that are mounted on the roof of the building, which is so constructed that it can properly accommodate at least ten pieces. These could be pointed in any direction.

If you have noticed the top of the Treasury building, you have seen that it is built like a fort; that is, that the walls are as thick as the roof. This was done so that in case an attack was made on the building the men who were stationed there would be protected from the bullets of the enemy.

At any time, and especially now, any one who succeeded in getting inside the Treasury would make rather a rich haul. There is more than \$25,000,000 in coin within its walls. Besides the coin, there are gold and silver bars and notes enough to bring this balance up to more than \$50,000,000.

Considering Spain's financial condition, it is to be wondered at if she does not contemplate an attack on the Treasury. It would be a desperate undertaking, but Spain needs money.

A man prominent in military affairs said today: "I do not think an attack on the sub-treasury building is at all likely, but if one is made we will be ready for it. No gun mounted before January 1 had disappearing carriages. The carriages rest on beds (implements) of concrete of inadequate thickness and bad quality. No crane or other machinery for hoisting shot or powder to the breech of even the largest guns were on hand when last we saw the guns."

## CUBA'S COAST ON FIRE.

Flames Are Spreading Rapidly and the Smoke Is Dense.

Key West, April 25.—A large portion of the northern coast of Cuba is on fire, and the flames are rapidly hurrying inland. There are several theories advanced here as to the cause of the fires. One is that they have been started by the Spaniards with the hope of destroying what few towns may have escaped their three years of devastation.

Another belief is that as the woods and fields are very dry at this season of the year they may have caught fire, or they may have been lighted by the Cubans for some special purpose.

Each of these theories apparently covers several acres, but the dense smoke makes it impossible to tell exactly what is burning.

The flames were first seen in the Province of Matanzas, apparently in the vicinity of Carral Nueva and Mellinas, two small inland towns not far from the city of Matanzas.

From the shore to the west the spread over the country for a mile. The location was near the town of Guanabo, about twelve miles from Havana.

Within four or five miles from Havana flames are seen near the town of Guanabacoa.

The flames are still spreading rapidly.

## A MESSAGE INTERCEPTED.

Spanish Cavalry Between Insurgent Force and Monitor.

Key West, April 25.—While the monitor *Albatross* was on duty about the coast, ten miles east of Matanzas, yesterday the attention of the men were attracted by a signal of horsemen riding over the crest of the hill and toward the beach. The men suddenly wheeled and rode back and then appeared with a large force and rode half way down the hill, where they were met by a force of Spanish cavalry, who were riding toward them.

The company rode to near the foot of the hill, when double their number of men appeared, and they were met by a force of Spanish cavalry, who were riding toward them. There were no shots fired. It is thought the first party were insurgents, trying to get a message to the monitor.

## Pardon Capt. Hart.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

It would be a gracious act on the part of President McKinley to extend a full pardon to Capt. John D. Hart, undergoing imprisonment for filibustering, whose friends are now moving energetically to that end. Thousands of Capt. Hart's fellow-countrymen have signed the petition for his release, which has also been very generally approved in official circles, notably in the United States Senate, where the pardon was almost unanimously passed. The pardon would be a case that the whole people of this nation approved and which we are now supporting with our entire Army and Navy. It would be a full and complete pardon that violated our conventions with Spain; but Spain has violated all her conventions with us, and is now entitled to no more consideration. However, there are more than sentimental reasons for Capt. Hart's release. He is an experienced sea captain, with a knowledge of Cuba and her coast, that will be especially valuable to us in the war that is now being waged. In return for the service which he has and gladly will render his country he ought, therefore, to be speedily released from the Eastern Penitentiary, and we hope that at the convenience the President will sign the order making his release an accomplished fact.

## The Masonic Fair.

The Masonic fair closed at Convention Hall last evening with a mammoth auction. The enterprise was one of the most successful affairs of its kind ever held in Washington.

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## LEE AND WHEELER TO LEAD

They Will Each Be Made a Major-General.

## DISSATISFIED WITH QUOTA

Nearly Every State Has Thousands of Brave Men Claiming to Enlist Who Are Shot Out by the Limitations of the Volunteer Bill—War Department Besieged.

The War Department yesterday presented a more busy appearance than at any time since the war began.

Senators, representatives and governors of States called to confer with Secretary Alger and Adj. Gen. Corbin and suggested changes in the appointment of the volunteers of their representatives. Some of the requests were heeded and the desired changes made, while a number are still under consideration.

Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania, whose State was the first to respond to the volunteer call, was among the earlier callers. He was accompanied by Adj. Gen. Stewart. The original appointment allowed the Keystone State was ten regiments of infantry and four heavy batteries of artillery. The National Guard of Pennsylvania consists of thirteen regiments of infantry, three light batteries and three troops of cavalry. Governor Hastings assured Secretary Alger that the entire National Guard of his State would go to the front if allowed. There would be less delay, he thought, in enlisting the whole guard than in enlisting the number originally asked of the State.

Pennsylvania guardsmen, he said, were eager to enlist, but would prefer to preserve their identity as a State military organization.

The only drawback under the ten-regiment call, he thought, would be in deciding who should be among the three thousand guardsmen that will stay at home. It was also pointed out that the Keystone cavalrymen ought to be given some consideration. They were not in the volunteer call. Secretary Alger assured Gov. Hastings that he would give the requests immediate consideration. Pennsylvania will furnish enough troops to form more than three brigades, or one whole division of more than ten thousand men. This will necessitate the appointment of at least one major general of division, and three brigadier generals for the troops of that State alone. It is semi-officially learned that Gov. Hastings brought the matter of these appointments before the President.

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Calhoun and Mr. Cameron of Illinois called upon Secretary Alger in response to a telegram from Gov. Tanner, of Illinois, requesting several changes in the Illinois appointments. In the call of last Sunday no provision was made for the Danville Battery of the Fifth Illinois Regiment, and the Illinois cavalry was ordered to accept the service of the battery. The matter was taken under consideration.

Gov. Oates of Alabama, who is a Confederate veteran, had a conference with Secretary Alger and the President, and urged the appointment of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Gen. Joseph Wheeler as major generals of volunteers. It is learned that Gov. Oates regards his visit as a successful one. The people of Alabama fully realize the suffering of yellow fever patients in Cuba, and the great loss the war will entail to the cotton trade of the State. They are therefore enthusiastic to go to the front, and Gov. Oates may lead a regiment himself.

Col. Henry M. Duffield, of Detroit, called upon Secretary Alger and offered his services. It is believed that he will be appointed a major general of volunteers.

The governor of West Virginia sent a request asking Secretary Alger to change the rendezvous place of that State from Martinsburg to Kanawha. The request was denied.

The governor of South Carolina asked that Columbia instead of Charleston be designated as the concentration point of that State. The War Department decided to adhere to its original order in this case.

The governor of Indiana applied to the War Department for permission to muster the Indiana volunteers into service at Indianapolis instead of Evansville. Senator Aldrich called Secretary Alger to raise the Rhode Island appointment from 700 to 1,000 men, and to permit the entire State militia to maintain its identity.

On the whole the chief difficulty now seems to be that the President's list was too small to satisfy the desires of those who are so widely eager to avenge the Maine.

Col. Leonard Wood yesterday completed arrangements at the War Department for recruiting a regiment of mounted riflemen. The command will be called the Rough Riders. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt will be given a commission of lieutenant colonel. The regiment will be recruited at the following places: Santa Fe, N. Mex.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Guthrie, Okla.; Carson City, Nev.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Cheyenne, Wyo., and Boise City, Idaho.

It is so officially learned that one of the independent volunteer regiments will be raised by Mr. Jay T. Torrey, of Wyoming, a wealthy ranch owner. Mr. Torrey will have for his headquarters immediately and expects to have his regiment ready to join the vanguard of the American troops.

The third of these independent volunteer regiments will be raised by Mr. Grishy, a warm personal friend of Senator Kyle.

Gen. Miles has decided to abandon his proposed tour of inspection of the military posts at Chickamauga, Abolite, Tampa and Key West. He was to have started today. The decision to abandon the tour was reached yesterday.

The army of invasion will be reformed by the time it is ready to start for Cuba. Rush orders were yesterday given for ten thousand canvas army suits for use by the army. The suits have not yet been changed, to broad-brimmed felt hats, similar to those now in use, with the exception that the brim will be turned up on one side and fastened with a buckle to the crown of the hat.

General Wilson, chief of engineers, has ordered the engineer battalion at Willet Point to hold itself in readiness with pontoon bridges and other paraphernalia to move to the front on short notice. Major Knight will command the battalion during its operations in Cuba.

## Camp at Mobile.

Mobile, Ala., April 25.—There were brigade drills and inspection at the camp this morning, and this afternoon there were regimental guard mounts. It was learned that owing to the passage of the army bill the officers at camp are expecting an increase of the forces now in camp here to some 8,000 or 9,000 men. They say there will be an additional battalion for each regiment, which will swell the total to the number given.

The privates and officers seem to be more pleased with the location of the camp, the longer they remain here. The health of the camp is good and there are very few sick men.

## England Strictly Neutral.

The formal notice that Great Britain recognized the existence of a state of war between the United States and Spain and will preserve a strict neutrality, was presented to the State Department yesterday.

## Loyal Germans of America.

(From the Baltimore American.)

The German element in this country has more about Americans than their friends at home, and it would be well for the Kaiser's subjects to hear some of their opinions in preference to those expressed in the newspapers of Germany. The German element in the United States is very strong, and very loyal to this country.

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## A CLOSE WATCH KEPT.

The Blockading Fleet Carefully Inspecting All Craft.

Key West, April 25.—On dispatch boat Kanapaha, ten miles off Havana.—We cruised along the Cuban coast twenty miles east and twenty miles west of Havana on Tuesday. Matanzas province has the appearance of being covered by huge bonfires. Smoke from scores of big fires hang like a pall over the province.

The capture of the Panama by the Mangrove is a joke among naval officers. All the powerful ships and swift torpedo boats were looking for her. The Panama ran into the Mangrove's jaws before she saw her and too late to get away. The torpedo boats say she should have been their prize.

The Mayflower overhauled the Kanapaha Tuesday afternoon and fired two shots across her bows. Knigh Carter boarded the Kanapaha and indorsed the ship's papers. The Kanapaha took the Mayflower's mail to Key West. She was keeping shy of Cuban waters. A few sails were sighted Tuesday, but the Panama was the only capture reported.

Last night considerable excitement was caused on board the cruiser Cincinnati of Matanzas by a small tug that was trying to leave Matanzas harbor. She had no lights and the general belief was that she was a torpedo boat. The Cincinnati kept her guns manned all night and the Puritan gave the tug a round from her secondary battery.

The Cincinnati is lying at the mouth of Matanzas harbor and has had several shots at a tug supposed to be mining the harbor inside. The cruiser has been keeping a close watch on the tug. The Amphitrite will go to Key West for coal tomorrow. The coast is blockaded far east as Sagua la Grande. The Cincinnati's crew is spending the day here, anxious to open fire on the land battery, but this will not come till the troops are ready to land.

## THE DEFENSES OF HAVANA.

Cannot Long Withstand the Bombardment of Our Fleet.

Key West, April 25.—George Hyatt, an American mechanical engineer, who has lived thirty years in Havana, said this morning that he was familiar with the construction of Santa Clara battery, a little over a mile west of La Pueta, Havana. It contains the most powerful guns of any battery near the city—four twelve-inch guns and is on a bluff forty feet